

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Tom's Coffee-house, Cornhill, Dec. 2. 1738.

SIR,



FROM the weekly exuberant Encomiums, bestow'd by our political Craftsmen on their Patrons, and their constant Invektives against not only those in the Administration, but all other the Friends of the Government, a Foreigner, or even an incurious English Reader, would be apt

to imagine, that the first had engross'd to themselves, not only all Virtue, both private and publick, but likewise all Wisdom and good Sense; and yet, if the Conduct, either in private or publick Life, of their all-wise and virtuous Chiefs, be strictly examined, 'twill be found, that, far from having monopoliz'd all Virtue and Wisdom, they have the least Pretence to either, of any Set of Men in the Nation; except it shall be admitted that Ambition, Envy, Detraction, Pique and Resentment, should be of the Number of Virtues; or, that a constant Opposition to Measures, obviously calculated for the Ease and Safety of themselves and their Posterity, be reckon'd of those Actions that constitute Men wise and sensible.

Is we View them, either singly or collectively, we shan't be able to discern them in private Life, as pious, charitable, hospitable, benevolent, or as luxurious and imperious, than their Neighbours; on the contrary, we may observe all those Virtues conspicuous in many of those their Panegyrist endeavours to misrepresent, whilst we can scarce trace any Portraits of them in those they applaud and deify: To descend to Particulars, would be as ungrateful as ridiculous; but, this one may say, without offending either Charity or Decency, that for one of the Factions, thus deify'd, who, in common Acceptation, is reckon'd to practise any or all of the aforesaid Virtues, we may be able to produce a much greater Number on the other Side, to whom common Fame, the Test by which we try them, gives the Preference. In like manner, if the private Vices of the Individuals of either Party, betried by this never-erring Tribunal, we shall find the Opposers sink much deeper than the Oppos'd, under the Weight of publick Accusation.

I am the more confident in my Assertion on this Head, because I had on many Occasions, and in various Companies, made the Experiment; not that I entertain'd the least doubt myself, but from a Curiosity I had to know, whether or no I had been singular in my Opinion. My Curiosity on these Occasions, led me to associate and mix with all Ranks of People; and, I may and will affirm, that I never met found the Leaders in the Opposition, to have had the Preference in the Opinion of the Publick, either in publick or private Virtue: On the contrary, if over the Affability, Humanity, or Generosity of the different Chiefs happen'd to be canvass'd, the Superiority, with common Assent, was always given to those oppos'd, not to the Opposers; even when some particular Laws, or Acts of Power in Consequence of them, had been misunderstood, and warmly inveigh'd against. If then, we may trust to the Guidance of common Fame, for ushering us to the Knowledge of the genuine Characters of the Chiefs of our modern Parties, we may conclude that we could not be deceiv'd, should the Opposers triumph, and Faction prevail.

'Tis impossible at any time for a Legislature to enact, or an Administration to execute, without giving distaste to some; but, when so much Art and Industry shall be made use of, as we see weekly, to misrepresent and misreprefent, the Distaste shal not fail of increasing, nor the Clamour, in Consequence of it, will both subside by the Influence of Experience and Reflection: Such were the Effects of the late Laws against fraudulent Importations; tho' it be obvious, to Demonstration, that no Aids, more effectual, could be given to Trade in general, than putting the fair Traders on an equal Footing, and preventing an Importation, such as the Clandestine always is, that Mix'd with Luxury and Excess. Such also were some

late Laws for taxing the Consumer, and easing the Importer of several Species of Goods, which, however disagreeable they may have been to some, are, in their Nature, what they are now found to be from Experience, conducive of the enriching Ends proposed by Foreign Traffick. If the self-evident Advantages of this Method of Taxing some Commodities, did not give Satisfaction to the prudent Trader, the Example of the wise Dutch in this particular, might be a Proof to him of its Expediency: Of this Complexion likewise, is the Restraint on the immoderate Use of Spirituous Liquors, which was of absolute Necessity; and yet, how indefatigable were our Patriot Journalists in spiriting up the Commonalty to a Disrelish of the only Antidote that could prevent the Impair both of their Health and Industry; tho', to their Honour be it said, most of their own Patrons concurr'd in the publick Blessing? But that was more than they would own, or have known, while they were inveighing against the Law itself, or are still loud in dispraise of the Execution of it.

Truth and Sincerity are of those good things that seditious Writers take leave of, the Moment they throw off all affectionate Regard for their Country, and put on the delusive Mask of Anti-patriotism for the vile Purposes of Sedition and national Confusion. By these publick Evils, they hope to arrive to Power and Affluence: And as those are the sole Objects of Faction, no wonder we see the Trumpeters of the Factions of our Days, laying hold of every seeming Occasion, for inciting their good-natur'd, undiscerning fellow Subjects to Clamour, Discontent, and Disobedience. But Experience and Reflection, faithful Guides to Content and Obedience, where the joint Views of the Legislature and Administration tend to publick Good, will not only help the Multitude to avoid the artful Snares laid for them by the Factions, but will enable them to judge with greater Certainty of the Actions, and even the Intentions of their Superiors. We may observe then, at least, these sure Guides of Experience and Reflection, aiding these of our fellow Subjects that may have been misled into Clamour and Discontent, on occasion of some Laws, to surmount all the first Impressions of Craft, and think such Laws to be as wise and just as they are salutary. And we see with Pleasure, that they not only concur in the Observance of them, as of national Benefit, but condemn and despise those that had painted them injurious to Liberty and Industry. So true it is, that actual and intentional Virtue, will sooner or later be rever'd and rewarded, as sure, as that the flagitious Craft and Designs of Faction, will be detected and punished.

Would Men ever so little consider the Nature and Views of Faction, and its evil Tendency on all national Affairs, it could never be in the Power of the Turbulent to make Proselytes, however specious their Pretenses and artful their Insinuations; but for want of that cool Reflection, which is the Characteristick of Rationality, many well-meaning Men are insensibly deluded to concur towards nurling up this hideous Hydra, till it become not only dangerous to the State, but in its Consequence, injurious and oppressive, even to those that thus contribute to its frightful Growth.

That Faction is a Clog on the Measures of Authority, is obvious from the handle it gives to all foreign and domestick Enemies for committing Insults, violating Treaties, refusing or delaying Atonement and Reparation, and for contriving and sometimes executing Schemes destructive of the Freedom and Property of the Community. All these, and many more are of those poisonous Fruits growing on Branches of the Ingraftment of Faction. For where Enemies, either Foreign or Native, hope to escape with Impunity, as they will wherever Faction is grown to Maturity, they won't fail to project and perpetrate, if not prevented, that which they dare not attempt, if the Government and People had been as affectionately united, as 'tis of publick Concern they should be.

But tho' this Consequence of Faction should deter all considerate Men from abetting anything so injurious to Community, there is yet another which so nearly affects each Individual in his Property, that I have often wonder'd, that Self-interest, if no other Consideration cou'd, would not deter all Men from

being either Principals or Accessories to the increase of a Monster, which the bigger it grows, the deeper it must pray upon their Fortunes and Estates.

A Government continually clogg'd and oppos'd by Faction, would be as unwise as unjust, did it not take all necessary Precautions for defeating the dangerous Designs of the Factions. But such Precautions can't but be attended with an Expence, to which, not only the Innocent and Loyal, but even the Factions themselves must contribute. And how well inclin'd soever such Government may be to ease the Publick, it will and must always find itself under a feral Necessity of continuing a Burden that shall enable them to baffle Designs so visibly injurious, both to the Prince and People.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble Servant,

S. EXPORT.

## HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, Dec. 2. Arrived the Seafower. Rofs, from Gibraltar and Faro; and the George and Francis, Lancaster, from Virginia.

Plymouth, Dec. 3. On the 29th ult. came in the the Dove of this Place, Travers, from Viana for Orders. On the 1st Instant, came in the Carw of Southampton, Curtis, from Malaga for this Place.

Weymouth, Dec. 4. Yesterday came into this Harbour the Coap, of and from Potomack River in Virginia for Lyme. Wind S. S. W.

Pool, Dec. 4. Yesterday came in here the Agnes and Mary, Pottle, from Corrunna.

Cowes, Dec. 4. Yesterday came in the Two Brothers, Sleswick, of Friesland, from Amsterdam for Havre de Grace. Wind W.

Deal, Dec. 5. Wind S. W. In the Downs are the Chester Man of War; the Addison, Wadge, for Port Mahon; the Prince, Harris; the Hannah, Pearson; the New Savanna, Talbot, for Gibraltar; the Samuel and James, Orrock, for New England; the St. Elizabeth, Campbell; the Charming Betty, Dickenson; the Middlesex, Wood; the Lovely Betty, Spence, for Jamaica; the Johnson, Crockett; the Parnassus, Johnson, for Ireland; the Worcester, Maxwell, for Valentia; the William and Elizabeth, Sulliburn, for Rouen; the Lisbon Galley, Blackabee; the Braganza, Lyon; the St. George, Hart, for Lisbon; the Prince of Orange, Dunning, for Havre; the Unity, Stephenson, for Santa Cruz; the Richard and Sarah, Baxter, for Venice; the Zant, Whitwood, for Carthage; the Radburn, Eaton, for St. Christopher's; the Prince William, Flemming; the St. George, Calbon; the Adriatick, Hanna, for St. Sebastian's; the Carter, Malbon; the Harriot and Theodosia, Read, for Virginia; the Goodfellow, Saunders; and the Saudades, Vesl, for Leghorn; the Charles, Rogers, for Genoa; the Britannia, Proctor, for Opera; the Accomack, Lowes, for Maryland; the Thomas and William, Hunt; the Endeavour Hunt, for Exon; the Britannia, Gale, for Ancona; the Endeavour, Land, for Dartmouth; the Gilbert, Priddle, for Antigua; the Unity, Wheeler, for Bourdeaux. Arrived the Sarah and Elizabeth, Hamilton, from Antigua; the New Hampshire, Hill, from New England.

Gravesend, Dec. 5. Passed by the Thomasin, Page, from Corigliano; the Wheatley, Price, from Antigua; the Lady Elizabeth, Baarns, from Amsterdam.

Arrived at several Ports.

The John and Hannah, Shepherd, at Workington near Whitehaven.

The Martha, Gregory; the Friendship, Billie; and the Boyde, Shannon, at Glasgow, all from Virginia.

The John and Elizabeth, Abraham, from Santa Cruz in Barbary, at Dover.

## L O N D O N.

The Expedition, Everard, of and for London, was lately burnt at Santa Cruz in Barbary; but her Cargo of Copper was saved.

The



The Salisbury Man of War, Capt. Osborn, arrived at Lisbon the 5th of November last, in 14 Days from Port Mahon, and in two Days from Gibraltar.

The Greyhound Man of War, Capt. John Ambrose, arrived also at Lisbon the 10th of November last, in 6 Days from Gibraltar.

Extract from the Bristol News Paper of the 25th of November last.

The Sergeant and Corporal men joined in our last to have disturbed the Peace of this City, were sent for by our Magistrates, and committed to Newgate, they being the sole Cause thereof, the Officer having Leave to be from the Guard at that Time; and we are well assured that no Officers of any Regiment can discountenance Things of this Kind more than those of this Regiment, nor readier to support the Civil Power, when desired.

We hear by Letters from Wiltshire, that on Friday last a large Body of riotous Weavers, &c. march'd with a Design to enter Trowbridge, but were met by a considerable Number of Clothiers and others, whom they obliged to enter into a Bond to give them their Prices, and to give them a Quantity of Strong Beer, and not to oppose their entering the Town; which being comply'd with, they continued in the Town till Evening, and then departed, without committing any Violence; which probably was owing to their Apprehension of Troops expected in that Neighbourhood. A Party of Foot from Bristol, got to Bradford on Sunday; and another of Horse, the next Day, at Trowbridge, and adjacent Parts.

The Account of this Riot, inserted in our Paper of Tuesday last, was taken mostly from a News Paper printed at Bristol. We are now well assured, that Mr. Coulthurst did not receive any such M-ffage from these People as there inserted, viz. That as he had often broke his Promise, they were resolved never to trust him any more, and would make him an Example; and that they never charged him with any such Breach of Promise. Mr. Coulthurst, as soon as he had an Opportunity, went from his House directly to Justice Mountague at Lackham.

Yesterday, at the Sessions at the Old Baily, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, as soon as the Juries for London and Middlesex were sworn, acquainted them, that the Court had taken Notice of the Inconveniencies arising from the usual Method of trying Prisoners there; that it had been thought improper for the Juries to sit so long, and give their Verdicts on so many Trials (which have commonly been twelve or more together) depending on the Strength of their Memories, or the Assistance of their Notes; it was therefore thought more consistent with the Justice of the Court to alter the Method of Proceeding, and their Seats were accordingly now so placed, that they might consult one another, and give in their Verdict on each Trial immediately; or when any Matter of Difficulty should arise, they might withdraw to consider thereof. Accordingly one Jury being seated together, on one Side of the Court, and the other on the opposite, they proceeded alternately to try the Prisoners. The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Willes, and Mr. Justice Probyn, coming into Court soon after, his Lordship was pleased to express his Approbation of the Regulation made by the Lord Mayor, which he observed was agreeable to the constant Practice in all other Courts.

Yesterday Morning died at his Lodgings at Kensington Gravel Pit, John Comins, Esq; formerly Deputy Commissary of his Majesty's Forces in North Britain.

On Friday last died at her Seat at Catly near Cambridge, Mrs. King; her Estate, which is considerable, and was left her by Thomas Slater Bacon, Esq; formerly Member for the said Town of Cambridge, descends to her only Son, John King of Linton in the said County, Esq;

Yesterday 14 Persons were tried at the Old Baily, 8 of whom were convicted for Transportation, and 4 Acquitted. Robert Dickenson, a Sergeant, was found guilty of Manslaughter (after a Trial of between 4 and 5 Hours) for killing Peter Price, near the New Church in the Strand: It appeared from the Evidence on both Sides, that the Deceased got his Death, by engaging in a Quarrel between the Prisoner, his Comrade, and a Hackney Coachman, after they had been drinking till between one and two o'clock in the Morning, at a Night Cellar in the Strand; for farther Particulars, we must refer to the Sessions Book. James Gardener was capitally convicted, for robbing Mr. Waldron of Goods to a considerable Value, in the House of Mr. Murray, Apothecary, in Covent Garden.

High Water this Day } Morning } Evening }  
at London Bridge. } 07 37 } c8 04

Bank Stock 143. India 174. South Sea 104. Old Annuity 112. Three per Cent. 105 1-half to 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 112 5-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 101 1-half to 1-half. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 14. African 14. India Bonds 61. 16s. 10 17s. Prem. South Sea ditto 21 15s. Prem. Bank Circulation 11. 12s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-half to 2 1-half. Premium. English Copper 31. 5s. Welsh ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122.

Royal Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich, December 6, 1738.

THE Directors of His Majesty's said Royal Hospital hereby give Notice, That such Persons as are willing to serve the said Hospital with Butchers Meat for one Year, may give in their Proposals (sealed up) to the Directors, at Salters Hall, on Wednesday the 13th Instant, next, at 11 in the Forenoon: And in the mean Time, by applying to the Steward of the said Hospital at Greenwich, they may be informed of the Nature of the Species they are to serve, and of all other Particulars relating thereto.

Whereas John Sharp alias John Tilley, hath absented himself from his Friends; this is to certify him, that if he returns to them, either in the City of Coventry, or Horninghold in Leicestershire, he will be received and entertained to his Satisfaction and Advantage.

LOST (supposed to be Stray'd) out of a Meadow belonging to Mr. Bonham, at Alresford in Hampshire, a Chestnut Gelding, full aged, bare 14 Hands high, bald Face'd, sheer'd Mare, and short Tail; Shamble hock'd, a white Spot on each Side his Neck, near the Bridle Rein Mark; he will Pace. Whoever finds him, or gives Notice of him to Mr. Wells, at Alresford aforesaid; or to Mr. Pooley, in Freeman's Court in Cornhill, London, shall be handsomely Rewarded for their Trouble.

By Order of the High Court of Chancery, In February next will be exhibited to publick Auction, ALL the valuable Plate, Jewels, rich Household Furniture, Pictures, and Library of Books of THOMAS LEWIS, Esq; deceased. Catalogues will be timely dispersed, by Messrs. Chillingworth and Burnett, Upholders in the Strand.

This Day is Publish'd, The SECOND EDITION, Corrected and Amended, with some ADDITIONS, In TWO VOLUMES, FOLIO, CYCLOPEDIA; or, An Universal Dictionary of ARTS and SCIENCES: Containing an Explication of the Terms, and an Account of the Things signified thereby in the several Arts, both Liberal and Mechanical, and the several Sciences, Human and Divine: The Figures, Kinds, Properties, Productions, Preparations, and Uses of Things, Natural and Artificial: The Rise, Progress, and State of Things, Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, and Commercial; with the several Systems, Sects, Opinions, &c. among Philosophers, Divines, Mathematicians, Physicians, Antiquarians, Critics, &c.

The whole intended as a Course of Ancient and Modern Learning, extracted from the best Authors, Dictionaries, Journals, Memoirs, Transactions, Ephemerides, &c. in several Languages.

By E. CHAMBERS, F. R. S.

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This Day is published, THE POLITICAL STATE of Great Britain for the Month of NOVEMBER, 1738.

Containing in particular, 1. Secret History of the Court Leet in Westminster. 2. Full Account of the Stone-dissolving Medicine, and its Operations. 3. The Controversy relating to the Wear of Muslins, stated. 4. Particular Instances of the Corruption of the present Age. 5. Memoirs of the French Players, from their Defeat to their Decampment. 6. Journal of a memorable Controversy on that Subject. 7. Attempt to revive the Practice of taking Quicksilver. 8. Causes of the present low State of Informing. 9. Remarkable Proceedings in the Common Council, and other Courts. 10. Reflections on the prevailing Custom of Men in good Health using Chairs. 11. Petition of the Tumblers, Monice Dancers, &c. 12. Marriage, Deaths, &c. 13. Bill of Mortality. Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row. Price 1s. 6d. Of whom may be had any of the former Months.

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All which Symptoms, in their sharpest Paroxysms, their much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Compound prepar'd from the most valuable Specifics, in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, restoring the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and of course good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and cheerful Spirits, regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves, so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapors are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the spot, as many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured.

Whoever takes them for 3 Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Coach and Star in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market, at 2s. 6d. a Bottle with Directions.

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